

ADAMS'S SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square foot
per week—25 cts. per a. for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. IX.

POETRY.

THE BLUSH.

Was it unhol? Surely no!
The tongue no purer thought can speak
And from the heart no feeling flow,
More chaste than brightens woman's cheek.
How oft we mark the deeping'd rose,
Soft mantling where the lily grew,
Nor deem that where such beauty blows,
A treacherous thorn concealed from view.

That thorn may touch some tender vein,
And crimson o'er the wounded part!

Unheeded, too, a transient pain
Will flush the cheek and thrill the heart
Beauty's lit the gem-like tear
Oft sheds its evanescent ray,
But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere
'Tis blushed by beaming smiles away!

Just so the blush is form'd and flies—

Nor owns reflection's calm control—

It comes—it deepens—fades and dies—

A gush of feeling from the soul.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Hartford (Connecticut) Pearl.

THE DOALE.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The winter of 1777, which so much distressed our army, was distinguished, as is well known, by a more than ordinary series of calamities. Such was its intense coldness, it has ever gone by the name of the 'hard winter,' and is still called so by all who took any part in our revolutionary campaign. Sir William Howe was succeeding in all his enterprises throughout Pennsylvania, and by a succession of victories, had spread a disheartening feeling throughout the American Army, which in proportion as its enemies succeeded, lost that energy for which they were so much distinguished, and which was about to win for them the glorious title of their country's preservers. After abandoning Germantown, Sir William concentrated his whole force at Philadelphia, and stationed troops on both sides of the Delaware to prevent the inhabitants adjacent going thither for provisions, and to destroy foraging parties sent out by our army.

Valley Forge, distant about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, had been fixed upon by Washington for the winter quarters of the Americans, where they experienced hardships, unparalleled in the annals of war. Their way might have been traced thither, history tells us, by a track of blood from their feet, which they left in marching without shoes or stockings, over the frozen ground between Whittemarsh and Valley Forge. All the circumstances of this distressing campaign are too deeply graven on the heart of every freeman to need relating here.

At this time the situation of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, who could not follow Washington, was heart rending in the extreme. Subject as they were to daily, nay hourly abuse of the British, insult heaped upon them, not only by the soldiers, but by the officers themselves, and forced to obey the tyrant of an hour, they could do nothing to redress themselves, but were obliged to submit, laying up their wrath for a future day of retribution, which happily, was not far off. To obtain even the common necessities of life, they were obliged to go to Bristol, distant about twenty miles from Philadelphia, and they had not only to go that distance, but even such a privilege was denied them unless a pass was procured from Sir William; for British sentinels had been placed at small intervals along the road, rendering it next to impossible to reach the 'Mills' at Bristol without one. The British lived in the most sumptuous style, spending their days in feasting and rioting, trusting in fancied security, while the wrath of an insulted nation was gathering black and mighty above them, ere long to burst in a storm of vengeance over their devoted heads, shaking the country to its very centre, and scattering the myrmidons of a proud and tyrannical king from the land of the free. While they were indulging in riotous excess, in the midst of luxury, Washington, at Valley Forge, borne down by privations, weakened by fatigue and hunger, nay almost famine, was plotting the means, which was ended in driving them from our shores and raising the 'star spangled banner' of Liberty over a free and happy people.

A poor woman of the name of Cope, with a family of small children, was suffering more in the heart of the British than her husband was with the disheartened Americans at Valley Forge. By the tyranny of the soldiers, she had been left almost without nourishment for her little ones, and she had repeatedly applied to the officers for a pass, but they either disregarded her entreaties, or having weightier matters on their hands, neglected to furnish her with it. After many fruitless solicitations, she resolved to apply to Sir William himself. Upon hearing her story, he promised her a pass, but promises was all she received from the haughty leader; and last, stung by these repeated disappointments, and urged forward and emboldened by the cries of her children, she resolved to set off without the necessary safeguard, and endeavor to reach the 'Mills' by circuitous paths.

After giving her little ones into the care of a friend, as needy as herself, she commenced this arduous undertaking, alone, without a pass, without a friend on the route, without a chance of finding any refreshment, during the whole journey. As she toiled on the tedious way, sometimes a sense of her loneliness, and the long route she had undertaken, would

come overpoweringly upon her, and she would be almost induced to abandon the project, and to return to her unhappy home, and with the thoughts of home came the images of her children, while she seemed to hear their bitter cries, and then, new nerved, she would press on, resolved to surmount every obstacle, or perish in the attempt. She kept the regular road till near where a sentinel was placed, and then, leaving the beaten path, she plunged into a trackless forest to avoid them, and then returned again to the main road.

Thus she contrived to pass many of them unquestioned and in safety. This she continued to do through the day, but owing to her serpentine route she made but little progress towards the Mills. When the shades of evening approached, and she found herself far from any habitation where she had forced her way, her resolution began to fail, but as the thoughts of home flashed across her mind, she redoubled her energy to reach some human track, were it nothing more than an enemy's guard house.

Thus she toiled on until night set in, when not only her courage but her strength began to fail her. The agonized mother now only looked for some tree to ascend, thinking it better to pass the night upon the limbs, than the frozen ground. She tried to climb several, but was so benumbed with cold, and faint with fatigue and hunger, her feeble limbs refused to aid her. At length she found one, rising but little from the ground, and shooting off in a horizontal direction, which seemed to afford a resting place, and by an exertion which required all her remaining strength, she succeeded in reaching where the limbs so crossed each other as to give a transient resting place.

The horrors of that night to her, who thus in the middle of the cold winter had left her home, and was now alone in the depths of the forest, can better be conceived than described. Afraid to sleep, lest she should sleep to wake no more, or should lose her hold on the limbs and fall to the ground, when she must inevitably perish—almost frozen with intense cold—rubbing her limbs with one hand and clasping the icy branches with the other, she sat ruminating on the difficulties she had yet to contend with. At times her resolution would seem to leave her, but the chilling winds, whining through the leafless trees, would remind her of her little sufferers at home, which was enough to raise the spirits of the faithful mother, a even in this hour of peril and of trial.

It would be fruitless to attempt to narrate the feelings of the doubly distressed mother throughout this long and dreary night. With what rapture did she hail the first glimmerings of light in the eastern horizon! Never was the light of day more welcome to the released inmate of a dungeon, than was the first ray of the sun on that eventful morn; and yet it rose but to witness new horror and new suffering. The heroic mother, supported by the hope of giving food once more to her little ones, still kept on the toilsome way. After suffering almost incredible horrors, which she bore with a magnanimity far above that of the Spartan mother, she at last reached the Mills. She could only articulate 'food! food! my babes! babes!' and sunk exhausted and almost lifeless at the miller's feet.

By the kind side of the miller's wife, she was brought from her exhausted state into something like life. Long before she had gained the least strength, did she try to get away from her kind detainers, but they knowing she would never reach home in such a condition, would not suffer her to undertake the journey. She staid some days with the kind family, but at last they yielded to her repeated solicitations, and permitted her to set out. After filling a bag which she had brought with her, with flour, for which the miller would receive no remuneration, she commenced her return.

Many now living remember the six Dowlers, or as they were more commonly called the six Doales, who about the time of which we are writing, began to be distinguished by their deeds of heroic bravery. They were a hardy brotherhood, not one of them less than six feet high, strong of limb and swift of foot. They lived entirely by plunder, but never plundered Americans. Extremely partial to them they did all in their power to harass and weaken the British, and if their secret deeds could be brought to light no doubt many a Harry Birch could be found among them. The exploits of these men, were of such a nature that they could not fail to become the talk of both armies; danger seemed never to enter their imaginations—total strangers to fear—and their only apparent object, plunder from Sir William's troops, though sufficient evidence had been obtained that under the cover they secretly did the Americans more good, than many of that day were willing to believe. But they so managed it as to be high in the confidence of the leaders of both armies. At one time they would be in the heart of Philadelphia, then in the rear of the British, and in the

giving in all the luxuries of the place, doubtless with some end in view, which could not be discovered by their dementor; at another time they would be suffering the privations of the American Camp, and yielding their assistance to the army at Valley Forge. They did not live together, but were scattered over the country, though they evidently acted in concert, and had some fixed plan or method by which they regulated their actions.

The almost dying Mrs. Copey commenced her journey with the additional encumbrance of a bag of flour, and was returning with comparatively a light heart to her home. Home! how did she redouble her speed and strain every nerve, at the thought of the happy faces she would make at home! Many dangers lay between her & that beloved place; she had yet many difficulties to encounter, which appalled her speed and strain every nerve,

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Appeared for the Harrisburg Chronicle,
Summary statement of the Receipts and
Expenditures of Pennsylvania, from Nov.
1, 1833, to October 31, 1834, both days
inclusive, extracted from the Report of the
Auditor General.

| RECEIPTS. | |
|---|----------------|
| Lands and Land Office fees, | \$33,707 92 |
| Auction commissaries, | 12,300 00 |
| Custom duties, | 65,410 71 |
| Dividends on bank stock, | 127,531 00 |
| Dividends on bridge, navigation and turnpike stock, | 24,978 67 |
| Banks bank dividends, | 74,145 12 |
| Post road company dividends, | 1,437 00 |
| Tax on offices, | 11,216 30 |
| Tax on wine, &c. | 24,203 31 |
| Tax, Secretary of State's office, | 985 70 |
| Covers licenses, | 53,223 57 |
| Dividends on dealers in foreign mds. | 65,632 17 |
| State maps, | 192 54 |
| Collected inheritance tax, | 17,147 44 |
| Charter laws, | 115 68 |
| State and exempt fines, | 1,160 70 |
| Post and clock pedler's license, | 2,122 76 |
| Postmen's and pedlers' licenses, | 8,273 56 |
| Dividends on co.-rates and leases, | 190,910 70 |
| Tax on personal property, | 27,500 82 |
| Post roads, | 9,9 61 |
| Canal and Rail Road tolls, | 309,789 15 |
| Leases, | 3,529,354 44 |
| Dividends on banks, | 144,478 38 |
| Dividends on bank charters, | 42,506 17 |
| Refunded by the commissioners of the internal imp. fund, | 100,000 (X) |
| Old debts & miscellaneous, | 1,902 49 |
| | |
| Balance in the treasury on 1st Nov. 1833. | 4,876,748 65 |
| | 367,423 30 |
| | |
| EXPENDITURES. | \$6,244,171 35 |
| Interest on Improvements, | 3,679,005 39 |
| Expenses of Government, | 227,187 48 |
| Militia expenses, | 21,075 87 |
| Pensions & gratuities, | 25,613 78 |
| Education, | 40,500 43 |
| Houses of Refuge, | 6,000 00 |
| Interest on Loans, | 103,925 00 |
| Pennsylvania claimants, | 2,144 00 |
| Internal improvement fund, | 919,060 84 |
| Pedlary near Philadelphia, | 84,622 91 |
| Pedlary near Pittsburgh, | 64,111 75 |
| Conveying convicts, | 1,048 57 |
| Conveying fugitives, | 773 03 |
| Defence of the state, | 40 00 |
| Miscellaneous, | 15,151 22 |
| | |
| Balance in the Treasury on 1st Nov. 1834. | 5,190,079 15 |
| | 54,002 20 |
| | |
| | \$5,244,171 35 |

From the National Intelligencer.

UNPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.

On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, while Dr. Bayne and lady, of Prince George's county, Md., were absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and 5 years, were suddenly seized with violent vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion was immediately entertained by their returning parents, that they were poisoned, which was soon strengthened by the successive deaths of both these innocent children. One of them was dissected, and the stomach, with its contents, sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of Washington, who after applying the usual tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the meantime transpired, which fixed the horrid guilt upon a female black servant, only 11 years old. She was interrogated, and confessed the deed very readily; she said that she had taken arsenic from her master's shop, and strewed it over the supper of the children, which consisted of rice and milk. She also confessed that she was the person who, last year, made the attempt to burn the dwelling-house down, which was only frustrated by a timely discovery. But, oh! horrible to relate! she further confessed, that two years ago she also poisoned an infant, of 7 months old, the daughter of this much to be pitied couple, which then died very suddenly, without any suspicion of poison.—What renders these acts more atrocious is, that she is one of an excellent family of servants, and has a kind and indulgent master and mistress to serve.

A. W. P.

CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) Nov. 13.

Fortunate Escape.—The stage which left this place for Columbus on Monday evening last, in descending a hill in Brooklyn, about five miles south of this village, the night being very dark, ran off the road, and rolled down the steep bank, probably 50 or 60 feet, making summersets, and dragging horses, driver and all, along with it, and finally lodging in one promiscuous heap at the bottom. There were six passengers, among them was a lady and child, all of whom, with the driver & horses, escaped without the slightest injury. Very trifling damage was done to the coach. This was one of the most extraordinary escapes ever heard of.

A Singular Case.—The Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, relates the following extraordinary occurrence:

"A soldier in the celebrated battle of the 20th of August, 1794, was shot through the head. The ball entered the centre of the upper part of the forehead, and passing between the tables of the skull, made its exit about three inches back. The bone was of course torn to pieces, and a great number of fragments were driven downwards, even to the depth of two inches into the brain, a considerable quantity of which escaped. The symptoms were those of apoplexy. Upon removing the scalp, and trimming off the edges of the bone, the oblong opening of the cranium was wide enough to admit the

hand, hastened to the rescue of the youngest. While thus engaged, the roof fell in; the child whose hand he held being much frightened broke away from him, and crept under the bed for safety, and his own life being in imminent danger,—the only garment he had on having caught fire, and being nearly consumed—the courageous boy was compelled to rush out of the building, and leave the two unfortunate children to their fate."

The correspondent to whom we are in-

afforded a fruitful theme for fashionable gossip. The parties are respectable—one of them wealthy, the other "in cir-

cumstances of extreme moderation."—The match has found opponents on both sides, and the swain has been induced to make a voyage to India, that he may for

get his lady-love, and the lass has gone to the "far West," to solace her sorrows.

No hemorrhage then occurred, but was

said to have been profuse before the patient came into Dr. Carmichael's hands.

In attempting to extract the spiculae of

bone, with forceps pushed into the sub-

stance of the brain, a kind of cataleptic

convulsion came on, and was repeated at

each operation, till the whole were extract-

ed. When the first convolution took

place, the doctor had his finger in the

brain feeling for one of the fragments, and

was surprised to find that the incision

dura mater closely contracted about it, till

the spasm ceased, when the membranes

simultaneously relaxed; subsequently on

introducing the forceps, the same contraction

several times recurred so as to grasp

the instrument, coming and going with

the general spasm. All the spiculae being

removed the wound was dressed in the

usual manner, and the patient speedily

recovered.

Before Oliver Cromwell ventured to

turn the Long Parliament out of doors,

he found it expedient to underrate it in

public estimation. For this purpose he

was very busy in representing it as a fac-

tious body, unworthy the confidence of

the people, and inimical to the rights and

liberties of the nation. When, in his own

opinion, it had become sufficiently odious

to consummate his design of getting rid

of it by entering the legislative hall with

his soldiery, and expelling the members

by force. Whatever might be the crimes

and faults of the Parliament, England gained nothing by its violent dissolution.

One prominent example of lawless violence shakes society to its centre. When

law, order, and a written constitution pre-

vail, the turbulent spirits of the body of

mankind settle down into quiet and retire-

ment. But when the head of society leads the way to violence and disorder, by every act or even by exciting language,

he erects a beacon which soon attracts to

a single point and for a common object,

the whole of those who are ready for any

change or innovation which may multiply

the irregular chances upon which they build their hopes of prosperity.

We have at the head of our govern-

ment an individual whose whole civil ca-

reer has been devoted to this species of

innovation. If he had been born among

the Lazaroni of Italy, he would have orga-

nized an army for the purpose of over-

turning the established order of things,

and of distributing macaroni and sugar

plums at all seasons, as lavishly as during

the Carnival. Look what he is about now.

The Supreme Court, the fortress

of the Constitution, is the special object

of his hatred. That rampart, which, in

the opinion of all good men, ought to be

surrounded with a triple wall of brass, he

would now subvert, because he cannot

bend it to his purposes. His official pa-

per declares it to be the 'nucleus of a fac-

tion.' JOHN MARSHALL, and his Asso-

cates on the Bench of the Supreme Court,

the nucleus of a faction!! The Senate,

too, has offended him, and his friends are

pressing for the limitation of its powers,

or its entire abolition. It will not bend,

and therefore it must be broken. In all

ages, the first symptom of despotism

has been the same. The institutions set

up as the guardians of public liberty are

first subverted, and then the establish-

ment of tyranny is comparatively easy. When

the Roman Senate fell, did not the name of

Commonwealth soon merge itself into

the more lofty title of the Empire? As

it has been, so will it be again. The

sparkles of our ashes may be trampled

down as well, though perhaps not so ea-

sily, as those of Greece and Rome. Ve-

nice is crush'd, and Holland deigns to

own

A sceptre, and endures a purple robe."

Political Examiner.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.]—This

quiet city was, a few days since, cast into a state of unusual excitement, by reason

of an assault said to have been made

by a young man on a little girl of the age

of ten years. The party accused is said

to be very respectable, and the conse-

quence was, that the mother of the child

found it difficult to prevail upon the con-

stable and sheriffs to serve a capias on

the offender. Indignant at this delay of

justice, the mother, with a soul swelling

with all the just indignation of a parent,

armed herself with a brace of pistols, and

heroically marching to the quarters of the

culprit, demanded his surrender on the

pain of a mother's vengeance. The

young man quailed before the fury of the

storm that threatened him, and submitted to

a quiet capture. He was the next day

brought before a board of Justices, and af-

ter a full examination of the case, was re-

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Dec. 1, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 75.

Bank of Gettysburg.—On Monday the 17th ult. the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Institution:

Robert Smith, Henry Bittinger,
George Smyser, Wm. McClellan,
John Kerr, David Newman,
George Swope, Lewis Motter,
Jacob Wertz, John McKaleb,
Jacob Wirtz, H. Spalding.

George Himes, *New Directors.

On Monday last, ROBERT SMITH was re-elected President of the Institution.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, held in pursuance of public notice, on the evening of the 26th Nov. at the Court-house, JOHN F. MACFARLANE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Charles J. Shower appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Gen. T. C. MILLER, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That a committee be appointed with instructions to open a correspondence with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies, on the subject of forming a connection with these important works, &c.; and that Two Delegates be selected by this meeting to represent us in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th December; and that reports be made to an adjourned meeting, to be called when they deem it expedient.

The Chairman having been called upon upon to name the committee, appointed Gen. T. C. MILLER, GEORGE SHAYOCK, and JOHN B. CLARK, Esq.

Gen. T. C. MILLER, and T. J. COOPER, were unanimously elected Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 8th December.

JOHN F. MACFARLANE, Ch'n.
CHARLES J. SHOWER, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

According to public notice given, a number of the inhabitants of Tyrone township, convened at the house of Col. Baltzer Snyder, in Heidersburg, on Saturday the 22d November, in order to take into consideration the Common School System. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. JAMES M'NIGHT to the Chair, and appointing Jacob Fidler, Secretary.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That we memorialize the Legislature to repeal said act.

A committee of five persons, viz.: Peter Fidler, Jacob Bream, John Duffield, Col. B. Snyder, and J. S. Neely, were then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; who after retiring for some time, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we view the School system enacted by the last Legislature, as arbitrary, unjust, and unequal in its bearing.

Resolved. That we detect the spirit of bribery which it plainly exhibits, by dishonestly taking from one portion of the inhabitants money which is their own, and giving it to those who have no claim in justice.

Resolved. That it is so constructed as to make the farmer pay for and school the children of towns and villages, the poor man's child, the speculator's child, and his own.

Resolved. That we consider the appropriation granted by the State as nothing more than a drop, and that drop intended for bait to catch the ignorant farmers and mechanics of Adams, and other Counties throughout the State.

Resolved. That we consider the basis upon which it is started, rotten, and consequently it must fail.

Resolved. That we deem it inexpedient for the Legislature to place on us additional burthens, as they well know that our farms are mortgaged for twenty millions or more at the present—a load sufficient to deter us from entering into the speculating plots of mere theorists.

Resolved. That we recommend to our fellow citizens generally, throughout Township, County, and State, who think as we do, to be up and doing, and lose no time in memorializing the Legislature to repeal said School system.

Resolved. That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the County.

JAMES M'NIGHT, Chair'n.
JACOB FIDLER, Sec'y.

From the United States Gazette.

The People's Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Having recently travelled in this newly established and highly comfortable and expeditious line, with much more convenience and satisfaction than is so generally experienced, the writer of this communication deems it an act of justice to the enterprising proprietors, as well as a matter, in which travellers generally are interested, to make known its peculiar claims to public patronage.

It is stated in a late publication in England, on Temperance, that the "United Kingdom pays annually fifty millions pounds sterling for spirits, wine and malt liquor, and consumes in the same period, as much of these fiery liquors as would make a river of three feet deep, sixty feet wide, and eighty four and a half miles long."

by the Columbia Rail Road, the passengers being conveyed to the cars by a line of omnibuses, running from four different stage offices, so distributed as to meet the convenience of persons starting from different sections of the city.

After reaching Columbia by the Rail Road, the passengers are conveyed by a line of entirely new, commodious and splendid stages, over an excellent road,

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WILL be Sold on Saturday the 6th day of December next, at 2 P. M.

A HOUSE

AND LOT OF GROUND,
in Little-Town, Adams county, Pa. as
the property belonging to the Estate of
George Burckson. The improvements
are a two-story log weather-boarded and
painted House, with a Kitchen attached
to the same, and a small Barn; there is a
good cellar under the house, and a never-
failing well of good water near the kitch-
en. The Lot has the advantage of an al-
ley, and is set with the choicest of fruit
trees.

N. B. Creditors who feel themselves
interested, are particularly requested to
attend, as the property will positively be
sold on that day.

Attendance by

D. SHRIVER, { Trustees.

GEO. WILL, } Nov. 24.

FRESH SUPPLY.

THOMAS J. COOPER, respectfully
inform his friends and old Cu-
tomers, that he has just received a fresh
supply of Seasonable Goods, consisting
as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries,
QUEENSWARE, DOMESTICS, AND

HOLLOWWARE.
Also on hand an assortment of LUM-
BER.

Nov. 10.

31

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, }

NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

THE President and Directors of this
Institution have this day declared a
DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent., for the
last 6 months, payable on or after Mon-
day the 10th inst.

J. B. MCPHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 10.

31

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg
and Petersburg Turnpike Company,
have this day declared a DIVIDEND of
1½ per cent., which will be paid to the
Stockholders on or after the 1st of De-
cember next.

WALTER SMITH, Treas'r.

Nov. 3.

31

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the sub-
scriber, in Franklin township, Ad-
ams county, about the 1st of October,

A Dark Red Steer,
about 2 years old—no par-
ticular marks. The owner is
desired to prove property, pay charges,
and take her away.

NICHOLAS BEAR.

Nov. 10.

31

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber had intended set-
ting all accounts due the Firm of
Dicks & Huns, by personal applica-
tion, but finds the method fail: he there-
fore would hereby give notice to all to
settle before the 1st of December.

C. F. HIMES.

Nov. 10.

31

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are
for sale at the Book-store of the
subscriber:

Arndt's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Psalterpiel,

Stark's Prayer Book,

Wandende Seele,

Francke's Leben,

Haberman's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schmucker's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-books,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Menzl's large German-English & Eng-

lish-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of

GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-
MENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30.

if

RNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANI-

TY, translated from the German,
by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor
of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Cham-

bersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store

of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

if

BUCHU.

Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for dis-
ease of the bladder, obstruction of urine,
chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long
standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

if

SARSAPARILLA.

Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla,
for purifying the blood, and removing all
diseases arising from excess of mercury,
exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic
constitutional diseases arising from an
impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the
Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

if

BUCHU.

Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for dis-
ease of the bladder, obstruction of urine,
chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long
standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

if

IVERWORT.

Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Iverwort, for Coughs, Sputting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

if

MERCURY.

Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26.

if

The General Insurance Com-
pany of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hager-
town, Washington county, Mary-
land, for the convenience of the neighbor-
ing Towns and Country, in Maryland,
Pennsylvania, and Virginia—
Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;

Also—On LIVES;

GRANT ANNUITIES; and

RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on De-
posit, payable ninety days after the same
is deposited—and until the payment
thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent.
per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18.

if

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to in-
form his Friends and the Public in
general, that he has lately received a
LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
which he intends selling on most reason-
able terms—amongst which are the fol-
lowing:

Flor Sulphur, Gamboge,
Cream Tartar, Mastic,
Epsom Salts, Myrrh,
Glauber Salts, Tragacanth,
Rochelle Salts, Copal,

Sulphate Quinine, Ammoniac,
Anatto, Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis, Scammony,
Camphor, Asafoetida,

Calomel, Elastic,
Castor Oil, Gall Aleppo,
Senna, Isinglass,
Manna, Ivory Black,
Elixir Pergorie, Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol, Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin, Opium,
Do. Camomile, Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills, Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do., "Almonds,
Lee's do., "Aniseed,

Hooper's do., Cloves,
Chapman's do., Juniper,
Rush's do., Lavender,
German do., Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball, "Origanum,

Do. Root, "Pulig,
Borax, Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root, Magnesia,
British Oil, Lavender Comp.,
Antimony, Jalap,

Tartaric Acid, Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru, "Seneca,
"Sulphur, "Sassafras,
Tartar's do., Bergamot,
Opodelic, "Lemon,
Coccinella, "Rosemary,
Guin Arabic, "Spruce,
"Benjoni, "Harleum,
"Guaiacum, "Turpentine,
"Shallac, &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere
thanks to the public in general for the
very liberal encouragement he has here-
tofore received, and hopes, by strict at-
tention to business, to receive further en-
couragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19.

if

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of JACOB GUIICE, late of Me-
nallen township, deceased, are requested
to discharge the same; and those who
have any claims against said Estate, are
desired to present the same, properly au-
thenticated, for settlement.

WM. PLANK, } Ex's.

JACOB GUIICE, } Nov. 27.

if

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a
few doors east of Mr. Forry's Fav-
ern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

if

Doctor Schmucker's

POPULAR THEOLOGY.

WITH special reference to the doc-
trines of the Reformation, as a-
vowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in
1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Pro-
fessor of Christian Theology in the
Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of
the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1.

if

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in gene-
ral, that he has, in addition to his former
stock, lately received a large and general
assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind,
and a general assortment of Primers and
Toy-books for children. Slates, best
Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and
Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pock-
et, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket
Maps of the United States and several
States, Mathematical Instruments of the
finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bi-
bles, of every description, fancy and com-
mon binding—all which he intends sell-
ing on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

if

French Jujube Paste, or

PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild na-
ture, possesses a pleasing taste, color
and form. Its use is altogether conve-
nient: between meals a small bit of it
is kept in the mouth, and renewed when
melted. The Jujube Paste has been used
widely in Paris with the greatest suc-
cess; it is softening, pectoral and calm-
ing; it effectually removes a cough, and
softens the pituitous humor in the throat
and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to per-
sons of dry constitution, with a tendency
to phthisic, and to those who are liable to
hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

if

Almanacs for 1835,

BY the gross or single dozen, for
sale at the Apothecary and Book-
store of the subscriber.